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tisers is limited to their own imme-
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Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 102.*

Children's Corner.

For the Child's Corner.

REMINISCENCE OF A SCENE IN SCOT-
LAND.

I was called to visit a dying widow. Consumption had nearly finished its silent but sure work. She showed her feeble breathing, her laborious efforts to speak even in a whisper, her glazed eyes, and the hectic flush on her cheek, that she was not long to be an inhabitant of this world. She fondly trusted that she would soon meet her husband and children in glory. There was only one son left to cheer her on her deathbed. He was a boy of 13 years of age, who was hired out to work on a farm at some distance. He came often to see his dear mother, whom he loved with all a son's affection. He shed many a tear by her bed, when he was deathly sick, desiring to snuff from him his dearest friend. But she pointed him to the Savior, and bid him dry up his tears. He, too, was evidently following in the steps of those who had gone before.

This pious mother had felt the importance of early training up her children in the fear of God. She taught them to hate a lie, to fear taking the name of God in vain, to keep the Sabbath, and turn away from evil companions. Her little boy James was her favorite. She tenderly loved that boy above all the rest of her children, and would often take him alone and pray with him when he had been naughty.

She taught him of a place where all wicked ones go, and where Satan reigns. She also told him of a heaven, where God dwells in love and purity, and where there is no sin—a place to which the righteous go at death, and where all is pure, holy, and good. His young mind, just begining to expand, drank in all those truths thus taught him, in all the earnestness of a mother's love. He feared to sin, and when he had done anything wrong, he would come to his mother with tears in his eyes, and tell her, with his little hands about her neck, and his little heart like to break, would confess his sin. She taught him to kneel down and thank God upon her bosom, and then took him as it were, into the presence of his heavenly father, and told him all, and asked him to thank God for his erring child.

James was now more than four years of age. He caught a cold which affected his little lungs, and he began fast to sink. He often asked about Jesus, where he had gone, and if there was any children that got to see him. He began to know that he was dying. He was growing very weak. One day he said, "Mother, do you think God could make me over again?" The mother was alarmed at the question. She said to him, "why do you ask that, Jamie?" "Oh," he said, "I am just thinking that I am so bad that God would have to make me over again before I get into heaven." The mother was so overcome with emotion that she could not restrain her tears that now were flowing freely. After a little she calmed, wiped away the tears from her cheeks, kissed her darling boy, and said, "Yes, Jamie, God is quite able to make you all over again, and has said he will do it if you ask him." Never did she pray more earnestly than now that God would give her child a "new heart," a right spirit, and make him like his own son Jesus. She felt more than ever the necessity for this new birth, and rejoiced that God had taught her darling boy to know its importance and seek it. In a few days the messenger came and placed a small casket on the floor. It was the body of her son, James. And so he passed from the bosom of his mother to the embrace of that dear Savior who has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings God has perfected praise."

HOLIDAYS.

WAX FRUIT.

JOURNEY FOR A WIFE.

A STORY FOR TRAVELERS.

It often happens that our Newport children select from their wardrobe his most beautiful suit, and from his bureau a good supply of linen, and with a countenance glowing with joyful anticipation, commenced packing a capacious valise, and making other preparations for a journey. Mr. Albert Fairchild was going to visit a young lady, of whom it is necessary that we should say a few words before proceeding with our story.

Josephine Marvin resided with her parents in a village which we shall call Pekin, in order not to offend the modesty of its inhabitants, by using the real name of the locality; and out of the village she had never journeyed far, except on three occasions. She had made three visits to relatives in town, with whom she had spent months at a time. Here Mr. Albert Fairchild saw her, admired her, and ended by loving her devotedly. Satisfied with her beauty and excellence, Albert offered her his hand; but she said, "You must come and see me at my home, and become acquainted with my parents before exacting an engagement from me; for it may be you will not like them, and it is possible they may not fancy you; in either case I should hesitate to accept your gracious offer."

If you wish to learn more on this subject call and enquire for Miss De Pekin. She is now boarding with Mrs. Wilbur, at the corner of Mill and Thruite's street.

First the Blade, then the ear, then the Full Corn in the ear.

From the ground a tiny blade.

Peeped forth in the early spring.

And the trayer as he passed,

Searched the little seedling before.

He'd stopped a moment before,

As he journeyed homeward again,

And the sun and dew of heaven.

Made it what it was that day.

Now it sent its roots below,

Bringing moisture from the earth,

And it daily grew.

Toward the heaven that gave it birth,

Till the traveller, whose hand

Placed the little seedling here,

When he passed this way again,

Found the full corn in the ear.

Thus, from out a mother's hand

Many a seed of truth,

Dropped in little Mary's heart,

From the time of her youth,

Watered by the Spirit's power,

In her after life spear.

Like the tiniest blade at first;

Then, as full corn in the ear.

C. M. S.

SWEARING.

Says a writer in the *Monthly Casket*, "if ever I wish had no ears, it is when I hear a boy swearing. Who made you? Who keeps you alive? Who gave you a tongue? Who clothes or feeds you? Who put a soul into your body? Who sent his son to be your friend and Savior? Whose earth do you live on? Whose sky is over your head? Who made you? Who sent you? O Sabbath do you rest? Is not your God great and good? Should you not love and thank him for all his gifts? Listen, swearer, to his words, 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless, who taketh his name in vain.'"

HOLIDAYS.

Useful Hints.

Translated from Schiller.

THE BATTLE.

By N. E. BULWER LYTON.

Heavy and solemn.

A cloudy column,

Through the green plain they marching came! Measures spread, like the iron scale,
For the wild game in the iron scale,
Looks are bent with a knelling sound;

Hearts beat loud with the brunt
Sweat by the breath that must bear the brunt,
Gallop the major along the front;

—Halt!

And fettered they stand at the stark command;

And the warriors silent, holt;

Proud in the blust of morning glowing,
What on the hill-top shines in flowing?

"See you the foeman's banners waving?"

"We see the foeman's banners waving."

"God be with ye, children and wife!"

Hark—to the music—the trumpet and the fife—

They ring through the ranks, which they

rove to the strife!"

Thrilling the sound, with their glorious tone,—

Thrilling they go, through the marrow and bone!

Brothers, God grant, when this life is o'er,

In the life to come that we meet once more!"

See the smoke how the lightning is cleaving sun-
der!

Hark! the guns, peal on peal, how they boom in
their thunder!

From host to host, with kindling sound,

The shouting signal circles round;

Ay, shout it forth to life or death—

Frore already breathes the breath!

The war is waging, slaughter raging,

Death by the sword, which is pale!

The iron death—die fall!

Neath the iron—foe—foe upon foes!

"Ready!"—From square to square it goes.

They knew as one man, from flank to flank,

And the fire comes sharp from the foremost rank.

Many a soldier to earth is sent,

Many a gap by the balls is rent;

O'er the course before spring to the fearless van.

To the right, to the left, and around and around,

Deafened in its deaf, on the bloody ground,

With sunlight quench'd in the fiery light,

Over the lost falls a brooding night!

Brothers, God grant, when this life is o'er,

In the life to come, that we meet once more!

The dead men lie bathed in the weltering blood,

And the living are blent in the slippery flood,

And the feet, as they reeling and sliding go,

Still stumble on the corse that sleep below.

"What! Francis!"—Give Charlotte my last farewell!

"I'll give—O God!—they're guns so near?"

"Ho! comrades!—you volley!—sharp to the rear!"

"I'll give to thy Charlotte thy last farewell;

Sleep soft, where death thickest descendeth in the air!"

The friend thou forsook thy side may regain?"

Hitherward, thitherward reds the fight;

Dark and more darkly day glooms into night;

Brothers, God grant, when this life is o'er,

In the life to come that we meet once more."

Hark to the hoofs that galloping go!

The adjutants flying—

The horsemen press hard on the panting feet,

Their thunder booms, in dying—

Victory!

Terror has seized on the dastards all,

And their souls fall!

—

Two RECEPITS FOR MAKING VINEGAR.

Fill large glass bottles with weak tea, which may be what is left after drinking. Add a small quantity of sugar or molasses, and set them in a warm place, say in a window where the sun shines. In a fortnight it will be fit for use and a salve and not a jelly, and never used it will be fit for use.

Men over twenty-six inches broad should buy two sets.

Scald strainers or milky vessels till thoroughly washed, as the milk or cream put in them will be injured by it. The best way to scald such vessels is to plunge them all over into scalding water, and then empty them.

Albert placed his valise on the floor in the public room, and lighting a cigar, sat down by his property to beguile his impatience with smoke. He had been thus employed but a few moments, when the

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859.

THE NEWPORT HERALD.

THE

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1859.

TIME is a test of principles. Nearly half a century ago, the Congress of crowned heads in Vienna, established what was afterwards descriptively called, the two fold state of Europe. In many instances, and especially where the territories of different peoples were contiguous, those sovereigns assumed to annex one to another, "without a why or a wherefore," and, in this way, they then set an example which now may be followed by the greater powers, in producing another, but more simple two fold state of Europe—by annexing all the minor powers, that is, all the rest of the powers, partly to Russia, and partly to France. This practice of "swallowing up," which began so long ago, and which is now adhered to with such pertinacity in some quarters, may have a reaction, little dreamed of by any who sneer at the claims of "nationality." And the English government must know, and does know, that though it has to a great degree indeed nationalized both Scotland and Ireland, yet, those countries will never be entirely nationalized, without abolishing every distinction which makes them different—and this would only have that effect, if ever, after ages of amalgamation.

If, from the beginning, there had been equality before the law among all the subjects of the British Empire properly so called, the difference of nationality might have already ceased to be felt and reiterated as an element of disturbance and dissatisfaction. But religion and people are sometimes only different names for the same thing. Where there is no bond, there is no people; and religion is the strongest of bonds, when it means the support of common principles; and when it means only an agreement to differ, if patriotism be not involved in the difference, and religion be supported as a "law of liberty," it may still be the strongest cement of nationality. It was consequently found necessary in English policy, both for union and peace, to have a different "religious establishment" from the English, in both Scotland and Ireland—and while there was a liberal acknowledgment of man as man, it was impossible to avoid the extension of the same principle of liberality in those countries, to peoples as peoples. Consistency, therefore, as well as safety, requires of the English government to disown the denial to Italy of those very rights which it has guaranteed to English subjects even in India. Now is it then, that any portion of the English press can pretend, that England has never paid the slightest attention to nationality?

The portion to which we refer, only means, perhaps, to say, that Great Britain has never scrupled to lay any country under contribution for the purposes of revenue, or to extend their dominions by conquest in any direction, out of respect to national rights of independence, or national claims of equality. One would suppose that the present alarm among our transatlantic kinsmen, was sufficiently great, without increasing their danger by such an avowal as this; that they have never paid the slightest attention to nationality. The moment, should it ever arrive, when it shall be in the power of a conqueror to make them feel the weight of this admission, they will be destitute of any international principle of defense. It will be of no avail, certainly, that they now boast of having crushed nationalities, and re-assumed a dominion over two hundred millions of human beings of different races and religions in India. And it seems that this has been done, on the vaporous animal principle, that the old pike snaps at the young dace—to which the one of their poets may have given authority.

But to what extent have the millions been crushed? Is their nationality exterminated?—Not unless their religion has been changed—but that is not likely to be done in a hurry.

The Mahometans tried to do that, under circumstances quite as favorable to success, and though they persevered for nearly a thousand years to make proselytes, they had to stop at last very near the place where they had begun.

The customs and views of the Hindoos, are consolidated from immemorial usage—usages that were such, before our earliest historian wrote the introduction to our western creeds.

And they are as unwilling and as unable to change their religion, as they would be to change their complexion—while they prefer the bronce to the marble, because wearing better as age advances, and not being limited to the enjoyment of youth and health for its beauty.

The laws of Parliament can never make the East India possessions an integral part of the British Empire. The hundred thousand troops, now stationed there, may keep the natives externally in submission, but can have little control over their minds. Annexation by conquest is a fruitful source of wars and rebellions.—When accomplished by peaceful means and by voluntary transfer, there will always be enough of a revolting tendency in the withdrawal of new elements into the general compound of a nation. But this accretion of new States, when attended by mutual advantages and under a representative form of government, is more likely to succeed than under a government of military force and arbitrary exactation. Still it seems that the balance of power in Europe must continue to be a balance of military force. And the press to which we have alluded, though willing that Austria should be driven from Italy, will not make that declaration in favor of that power by a crown, a Czar, or a Bonaparte.

SCMNER HAS COME.—In connection with this remark, we find in many of our exchanges a record of extremely warm weather and oppressive heat. We are glad to hear from this source that summer has really come, for if the permanent residents of Newport had no other means of ascertaining that fact than their own experience, we might be led to fear that summer had not come, although more than half the month of June has passed and gone.

Up to this time we have not experienced weather sufficiently warm to cause our citizens to put off their woolen garments, and when we read of the extreme heat in other localities, we are not so selfish as not to be willing to share the blessings of a cool and refreshing air with others.

They were prepared by a celebrated French cook, and we are confident that it would be a very difficult undertaking to attempt to excel what was presented upon this occasion for the satisfaction of this social party.

After the cloth was removed an hour was spent in the interchange of sentiments, which was participated in by Capt. SETH W. MACY, J. PRESCOTT HALL, Esq., WM. P. SHEPPIELD, Esq., PHILIP RIBER, Esq., WM. G. HAMMOND, Esq., CHARLES H. U. S. A., and by Messes. MARSHALL, VANDERHOFF and LOGAN, of N. Y.

The occasion was one which will long be remembered by all present as one of universal pleasure and mutual good feeling, and may the good wishes that were so freely expressed, be realized to the fullest extent, and at the end of the season Mr. KERNER be enabled to retire with full honor and glory, and Mr. BIRCH with his pockets full of gold.

The Light Artillery Company at Fort Adams having received a new uniform, embracing a very pretty plume, were over to the city on Tuesday under command of Col. MAGURKES.—It is a fine looking company.

We have heard it intimated that Maj. Gen. CONNELL intends to appoint JOHN L. CLARKE, of Cumberland, and THOMAS S. ANTHONY, of Providence, as his aides de camp.

Mr. J. E. CHAPIN has been appointed by the Governor, Commissioner of Public Schools, in place of Mr. JOSEPH KINGSBURY, resigned.

strongly in favor of the avowed object of NAPOLEON, freedom of Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, that the present Tory Ministry have shown no great desire to follow in the footsteps of the indefatigable PITTS,—if indeed they shall be able to retain their places in the administration.

It is difficult for those entertaining bitter personal prejudices, to do anything like justice to the public acts of any one against whom such sovereigns have been long indulged. LOUIS NAPOLEON is generally known among us, as the man who, nearly ten years ago, arrested the march of progress on the Continent of Europe. And so far as his personal history is to be considered, there may be no good reason for any attempt to palliate the enormity of his proceedings, either before or after he took an oath of fidelity to the constitution of the French Republic. His adventures at Strasburg and Boulogne were truly ridiculous; and when in his insolent condition, and himself of the con-

vention, the fashion of that day, when no boy was considered well-taught, unless well-whipped, and often. Well do I remember that, amongst other lessons, the reading of the "NEWPORT MERCURY" was one of our daily exercises in the classical seminary of Mr. Fraser; a most commendable practice, now, I believe, fallen into disuse.

It was one of the most agreeable lessons of the day, when the rare instances of editorial remarks were of the briefest character, and not much above the comprehension of even the smaller boys. From that period I have cherished a tender recollection of the "MERCURY," and under all its changes of dress and character, whenever, and wherever I have occasionally met with it, have always greeted its appearance as that of an old and friendly face, devouing with much interest, all the local items, and making a desert of the advertisements.

I have recently noticed in your columns, several allusions to a projected reunion of foreign residents, natives of Newport, in your city, some time during the coming August. It was, I think, a happy inspiration that suggested the idea of such a meeting, which must meet a cheerful response from the hearts of many Rhode Islanders scattered in different sections of the Union and cannot fail, if carried into execution, to produce the most interesting and beneficial effect.

Deo vobis, I shall be there.

One subject of interest will be the *Redwood Library*, which I trust not only to visit after a lapse of more than twenty years, but learn of your residents who are competent to do justice to that institution, a pet favorite with all true-hearted Rhode Islanders.

Some two years ago, while sauntering through that magnificent, silent city of the dead, *Per le Chaise*, in Paris, I accidentally met with the tomb of the BARONESS HOTINGUE, daughter of ABRAHAM REDWOOD, the principal founder of the library bearing his name. It was a chaste and beautiful monument, in the prevalent form of a chapel, without the usual Catholic Altar, bearing the inscription—

**MARTHA ELIZABETH REDWOOD,
BARONESS HOTINGUE;**
Born at Newport, R. I., U. S. A.
Died at Paris, 5th, March, 1830.
Aged 56 years.

What a train of reflections rushed upon my memory on reading that simple inscription—

EDWARD BEECHER,
BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE, BOSTON; C. E. HAMMETT, JR., NEWPORT, Ivol., 12mo., pp. 420. Many persons will be surprised to see a volume of this description from the pen of the Rev. author, who is, I presume, his hands full, what with his sermons, lectures and star papers, without turning aside to impart instruction in regard to the manners and the nature of fruits and flowers.

The history of these fruits in itself becomes

a matter of interest, when the author tells us that it is now more than ten years since he looked at them, and that they were written for the agricultural department of an Indiana paper, at the time he was settled in that part of the country, to relieve his mind from the severer study of his profession, which was pressing heavily upon him, and as they accumulated they were monthly printed in magazine form and circulated in that shape.

An enterprising publisher has brought them before the public again, and they will prove a rich fund of information to every cultivator of the soil.

VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES OF RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS, by Henry Ward Beecher. Brown, Taggard & Chase, Boston; C. E. Hammett, Jr., Newport, Ivol., 12mo., pp. 402. These are new Star Papers—a second series of a work that was very popular when brought before the public, and the articles which go to make up these pages have nearly all appeared previously to those in the New York paper, where they have been read with the greatest interest by the author's numerous admirers. In his preface the author says—

"but little revision has been attempted, except in the case of those several articles which were not originally written, but reported or condensed for print, from sermons or lectures. Many persons may be tempted to read a short religious article, who would never attempt a profound book." This is evidently true, and we believe that with many of the volume before us will be very acceptable.

SEALIFFE, or, THE MYSTERIES OF THE WESTWELLS, by J. W. DeForest. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston; C. E. Hammett, Jr., Newport, Ivol., 12mo., pp. 466. This volume, by the author of "Oriental Acquaintances," though but recently published, has already made a mark, and the interest manifested by the students and friends of the school in thus meeting to revive cherished associations, to exchange greetings, and link themselves anew to each other and the institution that they so delight to honor and to serve. The best feeling prevailed, and the result, we think, must have been highly satisfactory to all concerned.

The meeting was called to order by Daniel E. Baker of Lynn, who spoke of the interest which had been felt, from time to time, among the pupils of the school, and of the conferences which had led to this gathering. Charles R. Tucker was appointed temporary chairman, and the meeting was finally organized by the appointment of the following officers:

PRESIDENT.—Dr. Philip Earle.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Stephen A. Chase of Salem, Edward Earl of Worcester, Samuel Austin of Providence, Edward Brown of New York, James N. Buffum of Lynn, Alder Sampson of Manchester, Me., Moses A. Cartland of North Ware, N. H., Abraha Barker of Philadelphia, William T. Grinnell of Providence, Charles R. Tucker of New Bedford.

SECRETARIES.—Pliny E. Chase of Philadelphia, Abner R. Tucker of Dartmouth.

TREASURER.—T. E. Steere of Providence.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—Daniel E. Baker, of Lynn.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Lewis P. Child of Providence, George R. Taber of New Bedford Charles T. Coffin of Lynn, Thomas Earl of Worcester, John Mason of New York, Peletiah Page of New York.

Very pleasant and interesting remarks were made by the President, Dr. Samuel Boyd Tobe, and Samuel Boyce of Lynn, and Samuel Austin of Providence, for the purpose of repairs, with a liberal donation of books, and shortly afterwards it was once more thrown open to the public. All honor to the memory of OGILVIE.

There was another institution, a literary and debating society, called the "Social Union," which came into existence about 1811, and was in a flourishing condition when the writer left Newport in 1813. How and when it "died out," are unable to say, but hope to learn something of the history of a society which was certainly creditable to the town, and ranked among its members two or three embryo Representatives to Congress, and two other gentlemen, subsequently Lt. Governors of the State. To the end, that the integrity of each nation may become a sure guarantee of independence and peace in all the relations of one nation to another.

Mr. OGILVIE at once became interested in the renovation of Redwood Library, gave it a "free benefit," for the purpose of repairs, with a liberal donation of books, and shortly afterwards it was once more thrown open to the public. All honor to the memory of OGILVIE.

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Many other subjects occur to me that would tend to promise an interest in the proposed reunion, but my limits have already been extended, perhaps too far.

Westerly, June 15. R.

[The earliest literary society in Newport, the history of which we are at all familiar with, was that formed by Judge Scott, Daniel Updike and others, in 1730, known as the Society for the promotion of Knowledge and Virtue, and out of it grew the Redwood Library. It was formed at the time Bishop Berkeley resided on the Island, and it is more than probable that he had something to do with its foundation.—Ed.]

Distance may lend enchantment to the view," but I have certainly never since listened to what he now promises—but because he is doing the work of a liberator, and breaking the yoke of the oppressor. And this is the only field open to him for distinction. To attempt to copy the career of the great captain, and to become the master of the world, would now require greater talents than even he possessed, and probably lead to a greater discomfiture than he suffered. The only word of personal commendation of the present ruler of France, as KOSUTH calls him, is only prospective; as when he says, "Verily it strikes me, that NAPOLEON III. is not exactly the man to repeat the fault by which NAPOLEON I. fell." But afterwards he is careful to caution his hearers, that he forms his opinions, starting from "interests, not men." The error of NAPOLEON I. might have the effect "to promote that just cause which it was intended to oppress." And again, in that speech he says, "I feel entirely assured, that the final issue of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S impious stroke, will and can prove beneficial to the cause of liberty on the European continent."

The enemies of liberation, are now charging

KOSUTH with inconsistency, because in Man-

chester and London he is supposed to have

lately expressed himself in terms inconsistent

with those he had before used, in reference to

the same person. But we have not seen any

discrepancy. NAPOLEON is not now accepted

for what he then perpetrated, or simply for

what he now promises—but because he is doing

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It is difficult for those entertaining bitter

personal prejudices, to do anything like justice

to the public acts of any one against whom such

sovereigns have been long indulged. LOUIS

NAPOLEON is generally known among us, as

the man who, nearly ten years ago, arrested

the march of progress on the Continent of Eu-

rope. And so far as his personal history is to

be considered, there may be no good reason

for any attempt to palliate the enormity of

his proceedings, either before or after he took

an oath of fidelity to the constitution of the

French Republic. His adventures at Stras-

burg and Boulogne were truly ridiculous;

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French Republic. His adventures at Stras-

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MISCELLANEOUS.
DR. MATTISON'S
REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,
For the treatment of
SPECIAL DISEASES.
No. 28 Union Street, Provt. R. I.

Circular giving full information with references, testimonial, &c., etc., by mail. A pamphlet on Diseases of Women with observations on Private and Chronic Maladies generally, sent free by enclosing a stamp to Dr. H. N. MATTISON as above.

Dr. M. is a thoroughly educated physician of extensive practice, giving his whole attention to the sick and infirm. Patients are directed to have any important and difficult case in this specialty will save much time and expense by securing either personally or by letter to Dr. Mattison.

N. B.—Recommendations for Patients from abroad wishing to remain in the City for a short time under treatment.

TESTIMONIALS.

LITERAL FIG.—A gentleman from the South, who had been under the care of Dr. H. N. Mattison, of this city, for a long standing and very troublesome complaint, having incurred a sum of money in his treatment of \$500, and a check for \$500. His disease was of a peculiar nature, and had resisted the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, for the last five years.

We the undersigned, being personally acquainted with Dr. H. N. Mattison, believe him to be a competent man in the most appropriate sense, and that his moral character and professional skill are uncontroverted.

Lewis L. Miller, M. D., Rev. J. N. Murchison, D. D. C. H. M. D., Rev. Dr. John Hoback, A. M., David Smith, M. D., Rev. Moses Fifield, James B. Bridges, M. D., Rev. Jonathan Braxton, M. D., Rev. Dr. John W. Whittier, Henry Hubbard, M. D., Rev. Nathaniel S. Johnson, Stephen A. Thomas, Allen Thibault, M. D., Rev. George Burroughs, A. W. Thompson, M. D., Rev. Dr. John G. Brown, A. W. Putney, M. D., Rev. Dr. Henry G. Brown, Rev. Geo. W. Wooding, and others.

Prov. Jan. 22—14.

Just issued by S. Clough & Co., a new edition of

THE CAMP FIRES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OR THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, ILLUSTRATED by thrilling events and stories, by the Old Continental Soldiers, with over 80 illustrations.

This work is well and pleasingly done, and the stories illustrate the oft-repeated quotation, "That truth is stranger than fiction." To the young this work will possess a perfect charm. If it shows how liberty was gained it may be equally as valuable in pointing out the necessity of its preservation. The style in which it is written is in strict accordance with the boldness of the events and the spirit of the actors.

April 16

HOOTS & SHOES.

G. B. REYNOLDS, 125 Thames street, informs his friends and customers that in addition to the manufacture of Boots, heretofore carried on at his shop, he has added in a stock of sole work, including Ladies' and Misses' Gaitsers, Boots, Walking Shoes and Slippers, together with a complete assortment of Men's ready-made Boots and Shoes, all of which are offered at low prices at any other establishment.

Aug 4—
NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the City Authorities to fill the place of City Crier made vacant by the death of the former incumbent, offers his services to the public as Crier, Bill Poster, Collector, &c., promising punctuality and faithfulness in the discharge of all business with which he may be favored. Orders left at the Auction Room of Phoenix Stanchion, Broad street, and at the store of John J. Stacy, Thames street, will be promptly attended to.

Feb 21
S. CLARKE SANFORD.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has fitted up a shop in the rear of No. 100 Congress Street, for the purpose of carrying on the Carpetting business in all its branches. Wagons loaded constantly on hand and Job Work done with neatness and dispatch.

Saws set and filed, Gums and Locks cleaned and repaired. A share of public patronage especially solicited.

Oct 23
HENRY C. MANCHESTER.

Stores, Tin Ware &c.

TRUE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large assortment of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Brass, Range and Water, Ranges of most approved patterns with care and wariness to the public. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWNELL,

Opposite R. L. Union Bank

May 12

Oranges and Lemons—Fresh lot just received, at R. WILSON'S, May 28 79 Thames street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 28, 1859.

UPON THE PETITION of Benjamin H. T. Updike, administrator on the estate in Rhode Island, of

HENRY SWEET

late of Newport, New York, representing that there are hours at law of said Henry Sweet residing in several of the United States, and that there are ingrate estates in the hands of the administrator for distribution, and praying that notice be given by this court to the heirs at law of said Henry Sweet, to appear before said court and prove their several claims to distributive shares of said estate as his heirs at law, when the court shall order distribution thereof. And the same is recorded and is referred to Monday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice be given to all persons interested in said estate of Henry Sweet, as heirs at law of said Henry Sweet, that they appear before this court on said Monday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, then and there to prove their several and respective rights to distributive shares of said estate of said Henry Sweet, in the hands of the administrators, in Rhode Island aforesaid, when the same shall be ordered to be distributed, and that notice thereof be published in the Newport Mercury, once a week, until the 14th day of July next, and that this notice be published by the administrator, in one or more newspapers in the State of New York, or Pennsylvania, nearest to the late residence of said Henry Sweet.

B. R. HOWLAND, Prob. Ct.

April 30—12m.

Will be sold at auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1858, at 12 o'clock P. M., by virtue of authority from the Court of Probate of the City of Newport.

A. LL THIS right, title and interest which MICHAEL ROACH late of said city, deceased, had at the time of his death, and to a certain lot of land and buildings theron, on Dennis Hill, and a full assessment of Eastern and Western Land and Buildings, same, made known at time and place of sale.

Sept 23
SETH W. MACY, Adm'r.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, May 20, 1858.

E. LIZZET T. SWINBURNE, sole Executrix, named in an instrument in writing past-pending to be the last will and testament of MARY A. SWINBURNE.

late of said Newport, single woman, died, presents the same to the Court for Probate and for letters testamentoary whereupon the same was received and is referred to Monday the 2nd day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

June 4
B. R. HOWLAND, Prob. Ct.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, May 20, 1858.

W. N. CLARKE, W. F. & SAM'L SMITH make application in writing for James G. Topham, or some other suitable person to be appointed administrator on the estate of

MARY A. SWINBURNE.

late of said Newport, died, and the same is received and is referred to Monday the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

June 4
B. R. HOWLAND, Prob. Ct.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, May 20, 1858.

CLARK BURDICK, late of said town, presents his歉疚 account on his estate for alimony, and the same is received and is referred to Monday the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

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